

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2 00 per annum in advance--
Or \$2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1851.

NO. 34.

Choice Poetry.

THE UTTERMOST.

By MRS. L. B. SIGOURNEY.

"He is able to save to the uttermost."

The uttermost—upon the skirts

Of the large host of life,

Who share not, on the heights of power,

Its glory, or its strife;

They bear the burden and the toil,

Nor banner lift, nor plume,

Yet there's an eye that marks them all

And their rayless gloom.

The uttermost—the lost in sin,

The lost, whom men condemn,

And banish from the realms of peace.

He careth e'en for them.

He listeneth at their prison-gates

For prayer, or contrite sigh:

He knocketh long, he knocketh late,

Even where there's no reply.

The uttermost—till life recedes,

E'en to the latest strand,

Of time's most tried and brittle glass,

He still doth waiting stand:

He bendeth o'er the dying man,

Till the ghastly eye is dim,

Heaveth to the uttermost.

That all may trust in him.

THE UNFADING FLOWER.

Oh! tell me where the floweret blooms

That fades not with the wintry sky,

But wears unsmeared, when tempest comes,

Its summer robe of purity.

In vain, in vain around the earth

Ye hope so blos'd a flower to find:

The sun that gave each blossom birth

Defends it not from winter's wind.

And beauty is a tender flower

That proudly blooms in summer day,

As it would dare the changing hour

To steal a single tint away.

But time flies on—the chilling blast

Blows coldly o'er its tender form:

Till whelmed beneath the snows at last,

It droops and dies before the storm.

Then tell me where the floweret blooms

That fades not with the wintry sky.

But wears unsmeared, when tempest comes,

Its summer robe of purity.

No earthly dye, no mortal bloom

Can flourish long unchanged entire;

'Tis born and lives upon the tomb,

Where all its brightness must expire.

The flower that blooms when tempests come,

And mocks the rage of winter sky,

Lives in the soul, its native home,

And blooms in immortality.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Old Age.

There is a quiet repose and a steadiness about the happiness of age, if the life has been well spent. Its feebleness is not painful. The nervous system has lost its acuteness. Even in mature years we feel that a burn, a scald, a cut, is more tolerable than it was in the sensitive period of youth.—The fear of approaching death, which in youth we imagine must cause inquietude to the aged, is very seldom the source of much uneasiness. We never like to hear the old regretting the loss of their youth. It is a sign that they are not living their life aright. There are duties and pleasures for every age, and the wise will follow them. They will neither regret the loss of youth, nor affect to be younger than they are.—When men, they will not dress like boys, nor compete with them. When matrons, or matron-like maid-servants, they will not dress like girls. When young women, they will not be childlike, and play piping tones, by way of enchantment. To be happy, we must be true to nature, and carry our age along with us.

The Old Man.

No expression that we are acquainted with, grates so harshly upon our ears as that of "the old man," when it comes from the lips of a son, speaking of his father.—It is irreverent, and shows a lack of some kind of training of the child. The person who habitually uses the expression is either intimate with low characters, or he does not feel that respect and reverence due from a child to a parent.

In excuse it is said, "it's but a jest and means nothing. If so, it were better not to jest on such a subject, and use some expression that does mean something."

Old man is used as a term of reproach, a sort of by-word, and a lugubrious scare-hood, and in the manner used, expresses a sort of contempt, or don't care.

There are several stages to be gone through before the old man is brought in. Pa, papa and father have had their day, as the young swain lazily rolls his cigar or quid of tobacco to the corner of his mouth, strokes his goatee down chin, and replies with a curl of his lip, to the gentleman by whom he is interrogated, "That's nobody but the old man."

Young chaps that frequent oyster cellars, beer saloons, and fashionable wine shops, who can smoke a "regalia," or chew "ladies twist," without making them sick, or walk a crack with three glasses of champagne—these are the sprigs who talk of "the old man," who don't know they're out.

We have also heard those same characters speak of their mother as "the old woman." True it's no heinous offence, yet it shows as plainly as any other swagger, that company they keep, and the estimate they place upon their parents' love and care, for so many years.

Riches got by deceit, cheat no man so much as the getter.

Female Influence.

The following on the subject of "Female Influence," is from an address of Ex-Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts. It is a pleasing incident and well told.

"It is delightful to me always to meet on such occasions as this, so many females. Wherever woman goes you may look for something good; to whatever they give their countenance and support, you may depend upon it that success is to be looked for. Whenever they give their support to institutions of this kind, by coming out and listening to lectures, by giving their aid, their support, their example and their presence, it augurs favorably for the cause.—Now, let me tell you, my female friends, that you have a greater part to perform, in the business of educating children, than any body else. I remember, twelve or fifteen years ago, I left Washington three or four weeks, during the Spring; while at home, for the first time, possessed myself of the letters of Mr. Adams' mother, and read them with exceeding interest. I remember an expression in one of the letters addressed to her son, while yet a boy of twelve years old, in Europe; says she—"I would rather see you laid in your grave, than that you should become profane and graceless." After I returned to Washington, I went over to Mr. Adams' seat, one day, and said I: "Mr. Adams, I have found out who made you?" "What do you mean?" said he. "I have been reading the letters of your mother!" If I had named that dear name to some little boy, who had been for weeks away from his dear mother, his eye could not have flashed more brightly, or his face glowed more quickly, than did the eye and face of that venerable old man, when I pronounced the name of his mother. He started up in his peculiar manner, and emphatically said—"Yes! Mr. Briggs, all that is good in me I owe to my mother!" Oh, what testimony was that, from this venerable old man, to his mother, who had in his remembrance all the scenes of his manhood! "All that is good in me I owe to my mother!" Mothers think of this when your bright-eyed little boy is about you! Mothers make the first impression upon the minds of their children, and those impressions will be the last to be effaced.

Choice Sayings of Newton.

My principal method of defeating heresy, is by establishing the truth. One proposes to fill a bushel with tares; now if I can fill it with wheat, I shall defy his attempts.

Many have puzzled themselves about the origin of evil; I observe there is an evil, and that there is a way to escape it, and with this I begin and end.

I can conceive a living man without an arm or leg, but not without a head or heart; so there are some truths essential to vital religion, and which all awakened souls are taught.

We should take care we do not make our profession of religion, a receipt in full for all other obligations.

A man truly illuminated would no more despise others, than Bartimeus, after his own eyes were opened, would take a stick and beat a blind man he met.

When weak arguments are adduced to sustain a good cause, and are refuted, it is a common error for men to suppose that the contrary side of the question is established. The point at issue is yet untouched. To show the inconclusiveness of an argument is not to adduce one upon the opposite side of the question.

* * *

It is very important in debate to introduce but few arguments and sustain them well. In war, Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great owed their success to the introduction of the phalanx. Napoleon gained his victories by concentrating his force upon a single point.

Chinese Burial Places.

The memory of the dead is highly venerated in China; and the worship of their tombs is one of the most solemn and interesting ceremonial of the Chinese religion. To perform this ceremony, men, (women take no part in it) often return from distant lands at much trouble and expense, to the places of their birth. In fact, their love for the dead appears, as it has been said to be, the strong and only bond which attaches the Chinese to their country. Yet they have no consecrated place of interment—in grounds set apart for burial purposes. Every one chooses some cherished spot for the final resting place of those whom he loves. The farmers bury their dead on their own lands, frequently near their own dwellings. Tombs and graves are seen on the hill sides, especially in stony and barren places, and form a not unpleasant feature in the landscape. These tombs are often of porphyry, finished with much minute chiseling. Placed on rocky eminences, often in picturesque situations, under the shadow of cedars and cypresses, they present here and there objects of pleasing and profitable contemplation.

Ritual Custom.—There is a custom that has long been prevalent throughout Peru and Chili, which to the stranger is quite imposing. It is this: at nine o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at six in the evening, the bell of the Cathedral is tolled for one minute; during this time all business is suspended, every one takes off his hat, is expected to kneel, cross himself, say his prayers, and the more devout to kiss the pavement. In the street, shop, private dwelling, and hotel, all business, all motion, all conversation, is suspended, until the great bell ceases to toll; then all is life and activity again: the bugles at the palace gate, and the convent bells sound merrily, and business and conversation are resumed at the point where they were dropped.

Origin of the Word "Journeymen."—There was at one time—perhaps there still is—a law in force in Germany, which required all mechanics, at the expiration of three years, to travel about from place to place, not being permitted to remain more than three months in any one place. They worked at their trade during their travels, but if it became necessary, they were assisted at the expense of the State. At the expiration of the three years, it being supposed that the workman had seen something of the world, he was allowed to settle down where he chose. Hence the word "Journeymen."

Indiana Courtship.—The Hoosiers, a South American Indian tribe, have a singular and horrible custom of love-making.—A young man, before he can possess his bride, must first present her with a human head, which must be unimmaculate, and, on careful examination, bear the true marks of one of an enemy. For this purpose, two or three young men wishing wives, will stalk about for months, in the country of a hostile tribe, before they can possess themselves of the desired head, which, when obtained, is carefully enveloped in dampened leaves, then a covering of grass, and finally rolled over and over with coconuts twine, until it looks like a large ball.

A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones.

A promise is a just debt, which you must take care to pay, for honor and honesty are the security.

A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones.

Riches got by deceit, cheat no man so much as the getter.

Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your government, however specious the pretext.—Washington.

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Defends it not from winter's wind.

And beauty is a tender flower

That proudly blooms in summer day,

As it would dare the changing hour

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

TO PLASTERERS.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the **S**ubunder, on or before the 26th of June inst., for PLASTERING THE NEWLY ERECTED CHURCH IN ARENDTSTOWN. All requisite information can be had by application to either of the undersigned.

John Loyer, Nicholas Bushey,
Andrew Bittinger, Henry Felt,
John Walter, John Hoover,
Building Committee.

June 9.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners will make an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. upon all State and County Taxes assessed for the year 1851, and paid to Collector, on or before Saturday the 2nd day of June next; and Collectors are hereby required to make such abatements to all persons paying on or before that day.

Collectors will be required to make payment to the Treasurer on or before Tuesday the 1st of July next, otherwise they will not be entitled to any abatement. It will be the duty of Collectors to call upon individuals personally.

J. G. MORNINGSTAR,
JOHN MUSSMELN, Jr.,
Attreas. J. AUGENBAUGH, Clerk.

May 12.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Abraham King, of Straban township, having executed a deed of voluntary assignment to the subscriber, residing in the same township, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Abraham King, to make payment of their respective dues, and those who have claims to present the same for settlement.

JOHN MILHENY, Assignee.
May 19.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Patterson, deceased. LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of **L**GEORGE PATTERSON, late of Freedoms township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, in said county, they hereby give notice to that office at the next election. Should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I will use my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

JESSE JOHNS.

Gettysburg, (Y. S.) May 5.

THOMAS WARREN

Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER, if elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office promptly and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

DANIEL PLANK

Menallen township, Jan. 27.

Register and Recorder.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for the Office of Register and Recorder. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and in so doing will be grateful for your kindness.

W. M. F. WALTER.

Butler township, Jan. 27.

NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Wagner, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Peter Wagner, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, in said county, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL WAGNER,
JAMES RUSSELL, Ex's.

The first named Executor resides in Cambria county, the latter in Franklin township, Adams county.

May 12.

NOTICE.

Estate of David Brough, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of **L**DAVID BROUGH, late of Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, in said county, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MARY BROUGH, Adm'r.

May 19.

D. MC CONAUGHEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq., deceased.

EDWARD MC CONAUGHEY will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him.

ATTORNEY AND COLLECTOR

For Patients and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and endeavor to relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

EDWARD MC CONAUGHEY is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of choice lands, and locating their Warrants—procuring Patients, and sending Soldiers' Wards to the best advantage.

Apply personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 4.

JAMES G. BREED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office April 10.

W. B. MC GLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office by Geo. W. McGlellan, Esq. Dec. 23.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

Surgeon.

Has removed his Office to the building oppo-

site the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecott's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REMOVED.

Dr. C. N. Berchey, Rec. J. Watson, D. D.,

D. Horner, C. P. Knauth, D. D.,

C. A. Cowcill, Prof. M. Jacobs,

D. Gilbert, H. L. Baucher,

Prof. Stoever, J. D. Baucher,

D. M. Reynolds,

Gettysburg, July 3.

GETTYSBURG,

SENTINEL SEMINARY

THIS Institution, under the direction of **J. G. WILLIAMS**, will be opened on Monday the 2d of September, and continue in two sessions of five months each, until the last of June leaving July and August for vacation, instead of May and October.

TERMS—Ten Dollars per session of five months, with extra charges for the Languages, Drawing and Fancy-work. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, till the end of the session; and no deductions from the price will be made, except for time lost by the Teacher, or protracted illness of the pupils.

REFERENCES TO:

John B. McPherson,

Rev. Dr. Krauth,

Rev. Dr. Schmeckner,

Rev. Dr. Saenger,

Rev. Dr. Johnson,

Prof. Dr. Jacobs,

J. A. Thompson,

J. D. Baucher,

D. M. Reynolds,

Sept. 2.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

ANOTHER Stock of Dress Suits, Poplins,

Denim de Laines, Seagers, and Moss de Laines, handsome and cheap, at

May 12.

FARNESTOCKS.

A few hand and sale cheap, a FEW STOVES,

among which is a *Hathaway* Cook Stove.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Oct. 2.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

WE have been authorized to announce the Hon. DANIEL DURKEE, as a candidate for the office of PRESIDENT JUDGE of this Judicial District, at the ensuing election. York, June 2.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should I be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

JOHN SCOTT.

if

SHERIFFALTY.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

BRGE leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the coming election, and respectfully solicit your support.

Should I be so fortunate, by and through your good will, as to secure a majority of your votes and receive the office, I will promise to discharge the duties of the office with honor and with a large variety of

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To the Independent Voters of Adams County:

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WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The Whig State Convention to nominate Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judges of the Supreme Court, assembled at the Court-house in the city of Lancaster, on Tuesday, June 24, 1851, at 11 o'clock A.M., and it was, as was, embraced as much talent and experience as was ever found in any similar assembly in the Commonwealth.

Resolved. That the opinion of our worthy State Executive on this subject, as expressed in his last Annual Message, meets the cordial approval of this convention, and expresses the views and feelings of our constituents.

Resolved. That it is our duty to accustom ourselves to think and speak of the National Union as the main pillar of the adhesion of our political safety and prosperity to our collective and individual happiness, and for which we should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immediate attachment, unconquerable when once formed, and never even suspended that it can in any event be abandoned.

Resolved. That the National Administration, under the guidance of our Whig President, Millard Fillmore, has the unbounded confidence of the Whigs of Pennsylvania; that in our domestic policy, it mainly advocates protection to native industry—the improvement of rivers and harbors—the reduction of postage, and the strict accountability and economy of public officers; its energetic, republican, truthful, and dignified management of our foreign affairs, have secured for it the gratitude of this, and the respect of other nations.

Resolved. That Wm. R. Johnston, Pennsylvania's Whig Governor, deserves, and will receive, the gratitude of her tax-paying thousands for his untiring devotion and zeal to secure and further their interest, by perfecting a Sinking Fund System, that will ultimately pay that oppressive State Debt, which has been fastened upon them by the profligacy and extravagance of our opponents; and for his efforts to complete and bring into successful operation, the unfinished public works, without increased taxation, thus proving how wisely and how well he has watched over and guarded every interest, devised every means, and directed all, that the welfare of the whole people should be secured.

Resolved. That the Whig party, and all such members of other parties as feel a common interest in the prosperity and good name of Pennsylvania, entertain a just pride in an executive officer who firmly maintained her honor and faith at home and abroad, and who has defended with ability her principles and policy whenever and wherever assailed.

Resolved. That the history of Governor Johnston's administration furnishes the safest guarantee that on all subjects submitted for his consideration, his action thereon will be governed, influenced, and directed by a faithful regard to truth, justice and the requirements of the Constitution.

Resolved. That Gen. Winfield Scott be in question, the choice of the Whigs of Pennsylvania as their candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and that we earnestly recommend him to the Whigs of the Union, as the most deserving and available candidate for that high office.

Resolved. After advising a due discretion in the selection of candidates for the Supreme Bench, he closed his address with enthusiasm, and invited the Convention to adjourn.

Resolved. That Gen. C. Darragh, of Allegheny, then moved the appointment of a committee of thirty-three to report resolutions expressive of the principles and policy of the Whig party, which was agreed to, and the committee was appointed of which he was Chairman. Gen. Reed, of Adams, was on the committee.

The committee having voted for the purpose of reporting resolutions, the Hon. A. J. Hale, of Somerset, rose and moved that Wm. F. Johnston, the present Governor of the Commonwealth, be nominated by acclamation as the Whig candidate for the next Gubernatorial election. The motion was spontaneously seconded by half the voices in the Convention, and carried amidst the most enthusiastic demonstrations of entire satisfaction. Cheers were proposed and given, the entire body rising to its feet. The enthusiasm manifested know no limits, and for a time, the dense mass crowding every avenue of the Court-house, seemed completely carried away by a wild and delightful frenzy of excitement.

When order was again restored, a motion was made and adopted, that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Governor, announce to him his unanimous re-nomination, and invite him to the floor of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention then took a recess, and re-assembled at 4 o'clock, when the Hon. C. Darragh, of Allegheny county, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows, viz:

Resolved. That in the enactment of Revenue Laws by the National Government, fair and adequate protection to American Industry should be carefully afforded.—That the Whig party now as heretofore maintains and declares its devoted attachment to the American System of international exchanges, which secures to the working man fair wages, to the farmer remunerating prices for his productions, and to the mechanic, and manufacturer, just reward for his skill, labor and enterprise.

Resolved. That the Tariff of 1846 is unjust and unequal in its operations, and anti-American in its tendencies, that it is equally destructive of the vital interests of Pennsylvania in the prostration of iron and other Manufactories of her citizens, in the depression and partial ruin of her coal operations, in the consequent decrease of revenue from her public works, and in parts of the State, the great decline in the value of property.

Resolved. That the Whig party has at all times and under all circumstances faithfully contended against that policy in our National affairs, which favors and protects the labor of other Nations at the sacrifice of the prosperity of our own citizens.

Resolved. That the immense importance of millions of dollars worth of Railroad iron, by which our people have been robbed of employment, and large balances of trade produced against us, is conclusive evidence of the blasting and destructive effects of the Tariff of 1846.

Resolved. That the Government and people of Pennsylvania are loyal to the National Constitution, and are ready at all hours to carry its provisions into effect. To assert otherwise is a libel upon the fair fame of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Resolved. That the adjournment now of the last Congress, shall be faithfully observed and respected by the Whigs.

Resolved. That no considerable sum of money be withheld the supremacy of the

Constitution and laws, has been, and is now, one of our cardinal doctrines, and that while others have faltered, the history of the Whig party demonstrates that in the storms of adversity or in the sunshine of prosperity, as in the sunshine of this guiding star of our country's hope has never been dimmed by its action or counsel.

Resolved. That the opinion of our worthy State Executive on this subject, as expressed in his last Annual Message, meets the cordial approval of this convention, and expresses the views and feelings of our constituents.

Resolved. That it is our duty to accustom ourselves to think and speak of the National Union as the main pillar of the adhesion of our political safety and prosperity to our collective and individual happiness, and for which we should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immediate attachment, unconquerable when once formed, and never even suspended that it can in any event be abandoned.

Resolved. That the National Administration, under the guidance of our Whig President, Millard Fillmore, has the unbounded confidence of the Whigs of Pennsylvania; that in our domestic policy, it mainly advocates protection to native industry—the improvement of rivers and harbors—the reduction of postage, and the strict accountability and economy of public officers; its energetic, republican, truthful, and dignified management of our foreign affairs, have secured for it the gratitude of this, and the respect of other nations.

On motion of Col. J. D. Paxton, of Adams, it was resolved, that the Chair appoint a committee of ten to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. The committee was then appointed, of which Col. Paxton, of Adams, was Chairman.

After the adoption of a resolution not to receive any substitute delegates not resident in the country for which they are nominated to act—the Convention adjourned until 12 o'clock.

AFTERNON.

The Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock. Col. J. D. Paxton, from the committee to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, reported the following:

President. JOHN H. EWING, of Washington.

Vice-President. Wm. F. Hughes, Philadelphia; Chas. Gilpin, Phila. City; Gen. H. C. Wilson, Venango; Col. Mo. Van Robertson, Allegheny; Isiah Lukens, Montgomery; Dr. Isaac A. Pennington, Chester; James Darragh, Berks; William Stover, Bucks; John Strohm, Lancaster; Chas. B. Minor, Wayne; Henry D. Maxwell, Northampton; Milton Davis, Wyoming; J. F. Lucas, Jefferson; John Smith, Lycoming; Sharp D. Lewis, Luzerne; David Teggart, Northumberland; A. K. M. Clure, Juniata; Thomas Hayes, Union; John Raeford, York; Gen. James G. Reed, Adams; J. Sewell Stewart, Huntingdon; Those McCullough, Clarion; Gen. J. B. Howell, Fayette; S. A. Purviance, Butler; P. Arkle, Erie; Edward Hutchinson, Cambria; D. W. Cumming, Schuylkill; Secretaries—S. W. Pearson, Somerset; Thomas Stodd, Allegheny; John W. Stokes, Philadelphia; Gen. J. D. Simpson, Perry; L. A. Mackay, Clinton; Col. T. W. Worth, Lebanon; James M. Howitt, Blair.

The President, on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention in a speech highly laudatory of the course of the present State Administration, eulogistic of the personal character and political consistency of Governor Johnston, and advocating, in decided terms, the adoption of a high protective Tariff. After advising a due discretion in the selection of candidates for the Supreme Bench, he closed his address with enthusiasm, and invited the Convention to adjourn.

Gen. C. Darragh, of Allegheny, then moved the appointment of a committee of thirty-three to report resolutions expressive of the principles and policy of the Whig party, which was agreed to, and the committee was appointed of which he was Chairman. Gen. Reed, of Adams, was on the committee.

The committee having voted for the purpose of reporting resolutions, the Hon. A. J. Hale, of Somerset, rose and moved that Wm. F. Johnston, the present Governor of the Commonwealth, be nominated by acclamation as the Whig candidate for the next Gubernatorial election. The motion was spontaneously seconded by half the voices in the Convention, and carried amidst the most enthusiastic demonstrations of entire satisfaction. Cheers were proposed and given, the entire body rising to its feet.

The above Resolutions, after mature discussion, were adopted by a vote of 92 ayes to 27 nays.

Whereupon, C. O. Loomis, Esq., of Allegheny, from the Committee appointed to wait on Gov. Johnston, informed him of his nomination, and invited him to the Convention, made report that the Governor would visit the Convention at 8 o'clock this evening. Following which announcement, the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION. The Convention re-assembled at 8 o'clock, and proceeded to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner, and Judges of the Supreme Court.

About the time the nominations closed, Gov. Johnston entered the Convention, and was received with tumultuous applause and repeated cheers. When he had been introduced and taken his seat, a motion was made that the Convention adjourn to the street, in front of the Court-house, to listen to a speech from the Governor, which was agreed to, and the Governor spoke for an hour or more, in his usual happy style; to the immense crowd gathered together in all the avenues leading to the Court-house.

Sketch of Gov. Johnston's Speech. The Governor took the platform in front of the building, and was received with long and loud applause. In the course of his address, which was listened to with marked and profound attention, he alluded to the importance of the approaching State elections, involving the voice not only of Governor, and Canal Commissioner, and the Legislature, but the choice also, for the first time in the State, of the five Judges of the Supreme Court. He dwelt with particular effect and emphasis upon the paramount necessity of nominating able and incorruptible men for this high and important judicial tribunal.

He next vindicated what had been his own policy as Chief Magistrate of the State, and his efforts to increase the public revenue and to reduce the taxes of the people. He exhibited triumphantly the good results of this policy in redeeming the public credit, and in relieving the burthen under which the State had suffered. He contended that it was our true policy to carry out the system of a sinking fund, and the appropriation of the surplus revenue to the public works begun, so as to make them available and advantageous to the public service. Then turning from this point, he enlarged upon the disastrous operations of the tariff act of 1846, and his own efforts for a better system, but all his recommendations to the Legislature had been utterly disregarded from political considerations; and now the sheriff has his official process upon many of our once most prosperous manufacturing establishments. When the existing law went into operation, he pledged himself, if elected, to pursue the policy which his experience had proven to be that most beneficial to the State.

The Tariff was a leading subject of his speech, and he argued the policy of home protection as indispensable to the prosperity of Pennsylvania, to redress her from the present prostrated condition of her great manufacturing interests. He spoke frankly and freely on the compromise measures. He should never have voted for the Texas Boundary Bill for the Fugitive Slave Law; but the Compromise bills are now the law of the land, and the questions are settled. The controversy on these agitating and interesting subjects has been adjusted.

Reported Death of Gen. Arbuckle.—By way of New Orleans we have a report of the death of Brett Brigadier General Matthew Arbuckle, of the U. S. Army. He is reported to have died on the 11th instant, at Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river. He entered the Army from the State of Virginia fifty-two years ago.

Our latest accounts from Fort Smith, derived from the Van Buren (Arkansas) newspapers, reach about the 8th instant. At that time the cholera was raging with great fatality amongst the newly arrived troops, of whom some forty had died, and the rest were removed to a prairie in the vicinity.

In Pelham, N. H., Mrs. Moreland was shot and fatally wounded while struggling with her son, aged 16, who had taken his father's pistol to go a shooting, which his mother forbade until he had drawn her some water. She died.

Great Arrival at New York.—A giant from Nova Scotia, 10 years of age, eight feet high, and 400 pounds in weight, is among the novelties lately arrived at New York; also a rattlesnake 6 feet 2 inches long, that has eaten nothing for eleven months, and an infant drummer aged two years and four months. There is no place like New York for attracting novelties.

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Fork Over.—There is a landlord in Boston who is in the habit of placing an exorbitant rent on his houses, and so forth, to his tenants, who have not paid promptly—being an instance to "fork over" likewise.

San Francisco Fire.—The following thrilling incident of the San Francisco fire, we cut from the San Francisco Herald:

"Among the many thrilling scenes enacted in the recent conflagration, perhaps none exceeded in interest and peril that which impeded over those who were exposed to the fury of the flames which took place in the brick building of Messrs. Gildeemer & Co., on Montgomery, three doors from Sacramento street. When the flames had taken complete possession of the building, and were surging across it with terrible fury, Messrs. Barrett, Gildeemer and De Fremery sat themselves up in their house and trusted all to the chances of its remaining, proof against the attacks of the fire. Their situation was fearful beyond description. The two adjoining houses were on fire—all those across the street and behind were in the same condition, and the names from all those were breaking like fiery billets over the house in which they were."

All ideas of escape were utterly hopeless, but they for a second emerged they were then searched and withdrawn through the fire that roared around the house and seemed to be trying every conceivable way to gain an entrance. The observer on top was consumed, but still the trap door stood staunch. The iron doors and window-shutters became red hot, and was found impossible to place the bar that keeps the door closed in its socket. These with railroad stocks beyond any means that we have of calculation, go also, and what we buy is thus in some degree paid for by these evidences of debt alone, on which interest must be remitted annually.

The importations have been and are yet to exceed some articles of dry goods have fallen below their actual cost in Europe, and the consequence is great damage, if not destruction, to some of our own manufacturers, who are buying abroad, and are in imminent danger of being ruined.

Michigan Conspiracy Case.—This trial has been proceeding thirteen days. Most of the evidence is accumulative. The following extract from W. D. Weston's testimony approaches somewhat nearer to the point at issue than any thing we have yet noticed:

"On or about the 11th September, I had a conversation with Pitch, in which he said if they did not succeed in throwing off the trains during the State Fair, at the points named West of Jackson, Whitebridge, Dry Marsh, and at the high embankment east of Franciscoville, they would burn the four depots at Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Miles. He said he wanted to show the people of Michigan that the feeling against the road was not local. If they could succeed in killing from 100 to 150 persons during the fall it would bring the company to terms; they would, if this did not do it, burn the road, and then proposed to give me or any body else \$1,000 for burning those four depots, or \$250 for either of them. He said it as I had frequent business over the road."

St. Louis Republican Case.—This trial has been proceeding thirteen days. Most of the evidence is accumulative. The following extract from W. D. Weston's testimony approaches somewhat nearer to the point at issue than any thing we have yet noticed:

The Finances of the Country.

The "Richmond Enquirer" is exultant over the fifty millions of revenue the Federal Treasury is to have this year from Customs and Lands, and it notes the amount as a triumphant demonstration of "Democratic Policy."

There are two sides, Mr. Enquirer, to this story. Fifty millions of revenue indicate an enormous importation of sinks, cottons, linens, woolens, wines, iron, hardware, notions, knickknackes, and so forth. All these enormous importations have to be paid for in cotton, corn, grain, tobacco, or something or other. Thus we see the great body of the Farmers and Planters of the country, at work producing exports to be freighted over sea, to be turned there into imports, some of which might be disposed with, and all of which might be created here.

The amount of revenue or taxes a country raises is no sign of its prosperity; if France and England decline we are beyond all calculation. Thus the \$20,000,000 of taxes we are paying are not a sign of wealth, grandeur, or power, unless we export as much as we import—run into debt in nothing, but all as we go. Do we?

That is a question.

Great Britain and France have got about all our silver coin that is marketable. Nearly as fast as the Philadelphia Mint can turn California dust into Double Eagles or Eagles, they go off to the British Mint, to be melted into sovereigns. A

American U. S. Stocks and State stocks, with

Railroad Stocks, beyond any means that we have of calculation, go also, and what we buy is thus in some degree paid for by these evidences of debt alone, on which interest must be remitted annually.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, June 30th, 1851.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
W. M. F. JOHNSTON.

FOR CANAL COMMR.

JOHN STROHM.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
RICHARD COULTER, Westmoreland.
GEORGE CHAMBERS, Franklin.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia.
JOSHUA A. COMLEY, Montour.
WILLIAM JESSUP, Susquehanna.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

Associate Judges,
SAMUEL R. RUSSELL,
JOHN McGINLEY.

Assembly,

DR. DAVID MELLINGER.

Prothonotary,

WILLIAM W. PANTON.

Register and Recorder,

DANIEL PLANK.

Clerk of the Courts,

EDEN NORRIS.

Treasurer,

THOMAS WARREN.

Sheriff,

JOHN SCOTT.

Coroner,

DR. H. W. CAUFFMAN.

Commissioner,

ABRAHAM REEVER.

Director of the Poor.

JAMES BIGHAM.

Auditor,

ANDREW MARSHALL, Jr.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,

DANIEL DURKEE.

Our Ticket.

It gives us pleasure to place at the head of our paper to-day, the Ticket placed in nomination by the Whig Convention at Lancaster last week. It is composed of men to whom it is a gratification to yield our support. Our present able and efficient Governor, W. M. F. JOHNSTON, was again, as in 1848, nominated by acclamation—which shows the estimation in which he is held by the Whigs of Pennsylvania. And, in the language of the North American, well do we to whom this high compliment has been tendered, merit the partiality which he has just received. When he entered upon his office, he found the State credit depreciated at home and abroad; the name of Pennsylvania disparaged for violated faith; and the public finances in a state of confusion which threatened the most humiliating results. Nothing daunted by these untoward circumstances, his energies and intellect were devoted to overcome the opposing obstacles, and to redeem the honor which had been sullied by the prodigality of the political power which had so long and so injuriously ruled the destinies of our noble Commonwealth. He devised a comprehensive scheme for liquidating the periodical interest in specie funds, and for the gradual extinction of the debt itself. In short, he has done every thing that man could do to elevate the character, and advance the interests, of the Commonwealth over which the people had called him to preside. With all these facts before them, we have every confidence that he will receive the cordial approval of the people of Pennsylvania at the coming election.

The candidate for Canal Commissioner, honest JOHN STROHM, of Lancaster, is one of the old servants of the State—one of the staunch yeomanry of that sturdy Pennsylvania stock which is famous the world over. He has served in the Legislature, in Congress, and in other useful positions; and in all of them he acquitted himself with decided credit, leaving after him a name for integrity, for sterling qualities of head and heart, and for the striking virtues which adorn human nature, of which his native State and his posterity may indeed be proud. He combines all the requisites for the position to which he has been nominated; and the manner in which his selection was received by the Convention, testified how thorough and how united would be his support.

Of the nominations for the Supreme Bench we indeed feel proud. Three of whom we have personal knowledge, we can touch for as men of the highest legal attainments, and of unsullied integrity. The others bear the same reputation. And we are assured that more able, upright, worthy men for that exalted station, could not be found in the whole length and breadth of Pennsylvania.

Our standard bearers are now in the field; and it becomes every good Whig, as well as every other friend to the best interests of Pennsylvania, and the purity of the Judiciary, to rally round them, and march onwards to accomplish a glorious victory.

We are gratified to learn that the loss of the Messrs. Cooper, by the late fire at San Francisco, California, is not so great as was reported. They secured all their most valuable goods before the fire reached

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

The communication of "Cerro Gordo" is "a good hit," but we are rather inclined to the opinion, that its publication would not be advisable at present.

The "Daily American," at Harrisburg, has passed into the hands of Collin McCurdy, one of the late partners; and the editorial department will be in the hands of Mr. EDWARD M'PHERSON, late of Gettysburg. He is a young man of talent and energy, and we have no doubt that, under his administration, the "American" will be an able auxiliary to the good cause in the coming contest.

Gov. JOHNSTON was unanimously nominated in 1848, by the Whig party, and now again in 1851. This shows the strong hold he has upon the affections of the Whig party; and his able administration of the Government during the last three years, will lead many of his political opponents to give him their support now. Very few men have passed through a term of office, against whom something could not be urged by party malevolence; but the course of the present Governor has been such, and his official acts so plainly tending to the best interests of the State, that even partisans feeling cannot find aught to condemn.

At an election recently held for Directors of the "Hanover Saving Fund Society," the following gentlemen were chosen:—Jacob Wirt, George Young, Henry Wirt, Jr., Wm. Albright, Michael Bucher, Jacob Worts, Jacob Dellone, Samuel Diller, and George Forty. Jacob Wirt, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

The State Lunatic Hospital, near Harrisburg, is completed, and has been delivered to the Commissioners. The building is 500 feet in length, 3 stories high, with cut stone window and door sills and coping, slate roof and copper guttering, beautiful cut stone steps and airy portico, surmounted by a dome of great span and surpassing beauty. The whole interior arrangement is in the most complete order—The cost is a little less than \$100,000.

Archbishop Hughes returned from Europe, in the steamer Arctic, a few days ago. He has not received the Cardinal's cap. His Roman Catholic friends in Liverpool gave him a public dinner before his departure, at which he made a speech, in which he eulogized the institutions of America.

Wm. Shelton was convicted at Chestertown, Md. on Wednesday, as a participant in the murder of the Cosden family—being the third; and on that day sentence of death was pronounced in an impressive manner upon the three, Wm. Shelton, Abraham Taylor and Nicholas Murphy. The Governor will, it is thought, fix an early day for their execution.

The 104th anniversary of that venerable institution, the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, took place on Wednesday last. Vast crowds of the alumni and their friends were present from all parts of the Union, to participate in and witness the interesting exercises. On Tuesday afternoon, an oration was delivered to the Societies by Hon. W. Venable, of N. C. On Wednesday the graduating exercises took place, which were deeply interesting. The graduating class numbered 54. Several honorary degrees were conferred; amongst which was that of LL. D. on the Hon. J. Henry Lumpkins, of Geo. There was a splendid dinner served up after the exercises; and in the evening a magnificent ball was given by the students at the Mercer Rooms, which were crowded with the grace and beauty of the Union.

The Corner Stone of the Capitol.—It is announced officially that the President will lay the corner stone of the Capitol on the Fourth of July. Hon. Daniel Webster will deliver the address. Old Mr. Taylor, one of the citizens of that place of vicinity, before the city was founded, and ex-Chancellor Bibb, of Ky., late Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Tyler, will be the chief men in the laying of the corner stone.—Both the old gentlemen aforesaid wear the style of fawn-tailed coats, short breeches, black stockings, and shoes and shoe buckles, of the days of Washington.

Sudden Death in the Care.—As the cars from the West were on their way to Philadelphia on Friday night, Mrs. S. W. Catell, of that city, who had for some time been in delicate health, was suddenly seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, and died in a few minutes. The sad event happened when the train was about 40 miles from Philadelphia.

Avoidance of the Portage Plaines.—The Harrisburg Keystone states that an allurement has been made by the Canal Commissioners of the work on the State road to avoid the inclined planes of the Allegheny Portage Railroad.

By the fire in San Francisco not a single place of public worship of any kind has been destroyed. Every gambling house, with the exception of three, was destroyed.

Father Mathew is actively employed at Cincinnati, having administered the pledge to nearly four thousand persons since his arrival there.

From Tennessee.—The two candidates for Governor, Campbell, Whig, and Trousdale, Democrat, came near fisticuffing, we see, in a dispute as to what had been said on a previous occasion—but the forbearance of Campbell, at the time, led to hand-shakes and committed for trial.—Philadelphia News.

An extensive Foundry & Blast Furnace was destroyed by fire on Wednesday—loss \$30,000 and no insurance.

The following "financial operation," which we copy from the last "York Gazette," A commencement was made in the digging for Copper, upon the lot of Mr. Miller, on High Street, on Friday last; and we learn that some very rich specimens of ore were obtained.

A Financial Operation.
We lately heard a story illustrative of the early days of York county—those good old times when every body was "honest as the days were long." The parties were two of the early settlers in the western part of York (now Adams) county—both were of the honest old German stock—and as one of them is still living, we suppress the names. Peter, it appears, had increased the size of his farm by annexing thereto a small tract adjoining, and lacked about a hundred dollars of the sum necessary to pay for the new acquisition. He called upon his neighbor, George, to borrow the amount. George brought out an old bread basket, and counted down the desired number of "shalers"—and then, of course, the two sat down to two large earthen mugs of cider and as many pipes of tobacco. After smoking over the matter for awhile, it occurred to Peter, that in similar transactions he had seen or heard of something like a note passing between the borrower and the lender, and he suggested as much to George. The lender assented to the propriety of the thing—paper, pen and ink were produced—and between the two a document was concocted, stating that George had loaned Peter one hundred dollars, which Peter would repay to George in "three months," (three months.) This Peter signed, and thus far our two financiers had made the thing all regular and ship-shape. But at this point a difficulty presented itself.—They both knew that notes were made in the operations of borrowing and lending of which they had witnessed.—But neither of them had observed what disposition was made of the document—neither could tell whether it was *en regle* for the borrower or the lender to take charge of the paper! Here was a dilemma! At length, a bright idea struck George. "You had me money to pay, Peter,—so be sure you must take paper, so as you can see me pay to it!" This was conclusive—the common sense of the thing was unanswerable—and Peter pocketed the money and his own note, "so as he could see as he had to pay it!" Three months passed over; and punctually to day appeared our friend Peter, and paid over the promised sum to George. This being done, the mugs and pipes were again paraded. After paying a while, Peter produced the note, and handed it to George, with the remark: "Now you must take de note, so as you can see as me money had been paid!"

Copper.
The following "financial operation," which we copy from the last "York Gazette," A commencement was made in the digging for Copper, upon the lot of Mr. Miller, on High Street, on Friday last; and we learn that some very rich specimens of ore were obtained.

The Hon. S. JAHNAGIN, formerly Representative in Congress from Tennessee, died at Memphis, Tenn., on Wednesday night last, of cholera. There is considerable sickness prevailing in the city, but not much cholera.

John McCurry, late editor of the "Fulton Republican," who was obliged to relinquish that situation on account of his blindness, has, we observe, become the editor of the Shippensburg "News," in place of Mr. Bomberger, who retires.

Beating Time.

The news by the steamer Europa was dispatched by telegraph from the office of the Baltimore Sun, at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock on Tuesday last, and was delivered at the office of the New Orleans Picayune, at precisely 2 o'clock—thus beating time 20 minutes in its transmission! The knowledge of the receipt of the news in New Orleans was received in Baltimore a few minutes past 4—thus passing over a distance of upwards of 3,000 miles of telegraph wires in about an hour and three quarters.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The Whig State Convention to nominate Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judges of the Supreme Court, assembled at the Court-house in the city of Lancaster, on Tuesday, June 24, 1851, at 11 o'clock A.M., and it is said, embraced as much talent and experience as was ever found in any similar assembly in this commonwealth.

SAMUEL BELL, Esq., of Berks county, was appointed temporary Chairman of the Convention; and S. W. PEARSON, of Somerset, and A. S. HENDERSON, of Lancaster, Secretaries.

On motion of Col. J. D. PAXTON, of Adams, it was resolved, that the Chair appoint a committee of ten to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. The committee was then appointed, of which Col. PAXTON, of Adams, was Chairman.

After the adoption of a resolution not to receive any substitute delegates not resident in the county for which they are proposed to act—the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

The Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock. Col. J. D. PAXTON, from the committee to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, reported the following:

President—JOHN H. EWING, of Washington.

Vice Presidents—Wm. F. Hughes, Philadelphia; **Chas. Gilpin,** Phila. City; **Gen. E. C. Wilson,** Venango; **Col. Morgan Robertson,** Allegheny; **Isaiah Lukens,** Montgomery; **Dr. Isaac A. Pennypacker,** Chester; **James Darragh,** Berks; **William Stavely,** Bucks; **John Strohm,** Lancaster; **Chas. S. Minor,** Wayne; **Henry D. Maxwell,** Northampton; **Milton Darra,** Wyoming; **B. F. Lucas,** Jefferson; **John Smith,** Lycoming; **Sharp D. Lewis,** Luzerne; **David Taggart,** Northumberland; **A. K. McClure,** Juniata; **Thomas Hayes,** Union; **John Kauffman,** York; **Gen. James G. Reed,** Adams; **J. Sewell Stewart,** Huntingdon; **Thos. McCullough,** Clarion; **Gen. J. B. Howell,** Fayette; **S. A. Purviance,** Butler; **P. Arbuckle,** Erie; **Edward Hutchinson,** Cambria; **B. W. Cuming,** Schuylkill.

Secretaries—S. W. Pearson, Somerset; **Thomas Steele,** Allegheny; **John W. Stokes,** Philadelphia; **Gen. J. D. Simpson,** Perry; **L. A. Mackey,** Clinton; **Col. T. W. Worth,** Lebanon; **James M. Hewitt,** Blair.

The President, on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention in a speech highly laudatory of the course of the present State Administration, eulogistic of the personal character and political consistency of Governor Johnston, and advocating, in decided terms, the adoption of a high protective Tariff. After advising a due discretion in the selection of candidates for the Supreme Bench, he closed his address with enthusiastic plaudits from the crowded auditory.

Hon. C. DARRAGH, of Allegheny, then moved the appointment of a committee of thirty-three to report resolutions expressive of the principles and policy of the Whig party, which was agreed to, and the committee was appointed—of which he was Chairman. Gen. REED, of Adams, was on the committee.

The committee having retired for the purpose of reporting resolutions, the Hon. A. J. Ogle, of Somerset, rose and moved that Wm. F. JONESON, the present Governor of the Commonwealth, be nominated by acclamation as the Whig candidate for the next Gubernatorial election. The motion was spontaneously seconded by half the voices in the Convention, and carried amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations of entire satisfaction. Cheers were proposed and given, the entire body rising to its feet.—The enthusiasm manifested knew no limits, and, for a time, the dense mass crowding every avenue of the Court-house seemed completely carried away by a wild and delighful frenzy of excitement.

When order was again restored, a motion was made and adopted, that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Governor, announce to him his unanimous re-nomination, and invite him to the floor of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention then took a recess, and re-assembled at 4 o'clock, when the Hon. C. DARRAGH, of Allegheny county, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows, viz:

Resolved, That in the enactment of Revenue Laws by the National Government, fair and adequate protection to American Industry should be carefully afforded.—That the Whig party now as heretofore maintains and declares its devoted attachment to the American System of international exchanges, which secures to the working man fair wages, to the farmer remunerating prices for his productions, and to the mechanic and manufacturer just reward for his skill, labor and enterprise.

Resolved, That the Tariff of 1846 is unjust and unequal in its operations, and anti-American in its tendencies, that it is equally destructive of the vital interests of Pennsylvania in the prostration of Iron and other Manufactures of her citizens, in the depression and partial ruin of her coal operations, in the consequent decrease of revenue from her public works, and in parts of the State, the great decline in the value of property.

Resolved, That the Whig party has at all times and under all circumstances faithfully contended against that policy in our National affairs, which favors and protects the labor of other Nations at the sacrifice of our own citizens.

Resolved, That the immense imports of millions of dollars worth of Railroad iron, by which our people have been robbed of employment, and large balances of trade produced against us, is conclusive evidence of the blasting and destructive effects of the Tariff of 1846.

Resolved, That the Government and people of Pennsylvania are loyal to the National Constitution, and are ready at all hazards to carry its provisions into effect. To assert otherwise is a libel upon the fair fame of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the adjustment measures of the last Congress, shall be faithfully observed and respected by the Whigs.

Resolved, That an unalterable determination to maintain the supremacy of the

Constitution and laws, has been, and is now, one of our cardinal doctrines, and that, while others have faltered, the history of the Whig party demonstrates that in the storms of adversity or in the sunshine of prosperity this guiding star of our country's hope has never been dimmed by its action or counsel.

Resolved, That the opinion of our worthy State Executive on this subject, as expressed in his last Annual Message, meets the cordial approval of this convention, and expresses the views and feelings of our constituents.

Resolved, That it is our duty to accustom ourselves to think and speak of the National Union as the main pillar in the office of our political safety and prosperity, essential to our collective and individual happiness, and for which we should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment, disowning whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned.

Resolved, That the National Administration, under the guidance of our Whig President, Millard Fillmore, has the unbounded confidence of the Whigs of Pennsylvania; that in our domestic policy, its main advocacy of protection to native industry—the improvement of rivers and harbors—the reduction of postage, and the strict accountability and economy of public officers, its energetic, republican, truthful, and dignified management of our foreign affairs, have secured for it the gratitude of this, and the respect of other nations.

Resolved, That Wm. F. Johnston, Pennsylvania's Whig Governor, deserves, and will receive, the gratitude of her taxpaying thousands for his untiring devotion and zeal to secure and further their interest, by perfecting a Sinking Fund System, that must ultimately pay that oppressive State Debt, which has been fastened upon them by the profligacy and extravagance of our opponents; and for his efforts to complete and bring into successful operation, the unfinished public works, without increased taxation, thus proving how wisely and how well he has watched over and guarded every interest, devised every means, and directed all, that the welfare of the whole people should be secured.

Resolved, That the Whig party, and such members of other parties as feel a common interest in the prosperity and good name of Pennsylvania, entertain a just pride, in an executive officer who firmly maintained her honor and faith at home and abroad, and who has defended with ability her principles and policy whenever and wherever assailed.

Wednesday Morning.

The Convention re-assembled at 9 o'clock. The names of several persons who had been placed in nomination the evening previous, were withdrawn; and several additional nominations made.

Samuel A. Purviance, of Butler, moved the reconsideration of the following resolution, which was adopted the day previous:

Resolved, That the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed and respected by the Whigs.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion, and it was negative, yeas 31, nays 91.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Canal Commissioner, which resulted in the choice of Hon. JOHN STROHM, of Lancaster, on the sixth ballot, as follows:

—it demands our obedience, and no honest or right minded man will resist it. But the law is still within reach of amendment. It is not necessarily an absolute and perfect law. It is just as open to free and fair discussion and modification as the tariff act of 1846. The law, as such, requires our allegiance. The Whig party has always been a party of law and order.

While the law remains on the statute book we will abide by it; but if this law could be amended and made more perfect, he would, if called upon to vote, support proper changes that would render it more acceptable. In regard to any amendment of the law, he said the people were told not to ask for its modification for fear of disunion; but he did not think that any one act of Congress could dissolve the Union. It would require long years to poison the public mind to such an extent that it would overturn the idea of dissolution; and he esteemed it the duty of every man to teach his children and neighbors the improbability of such a calamity in whatever situation he might be placed. He would ever preach such doctrines even at the fireside and to his offspring.

He said the Union was not worth preserving, if the organic laws which have existed for that Union were violated. The immunities granted by the Constitution must be respected, and if he erred in his political course, it was not designedly, but was rather an error of judgment than of intention of heart. He said the Democratic party would attempt to make the coming campaign a question of disunion or union.

He deprecated the position of the Democratic party as a national party. It was entirely aground, and their action would tend towards dissolution. He alluded to the repeal of the section in the law of March, 1847, to prevent kidnapping, and ridiculed the importance which was attached to it by the opposition. He said the act had remained upon the statute book for four years, and only in the session of 1851, in the last hour, it was discovered to be of any importance, and it was then hastily repealed, and the bill sent to him for approval.

He said he would stand up for the institutions of his own home, no matter who complained; and he boldly asserted his right to examine and carefully weigh all measures which were presented for his approval.

The Governor, at the close of his address, was loudly cheered.

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The Convention then proceeded to ballot for what he regards as the evident Romish tendency of the traders were not in better condition.

Whereupon, C. O. LOOMIS, Esq., of Allegheny, from the Committee appointed to wait on Gov. Johnston, informed him of his re-nomination, and invite him to visit the Convention, made report that the Governor would visit the Convention at 8 o'clock this evening. Following which announcement, the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 8 o'clock, and proceeded to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner, and Judges of the Supreme Court.

About the time the nominations closed, Gov. Johnston entered the Convention, and was received with tumultuous applause and repeated cheers. When he had been introduced and taken his seat, a motion was made that the Convention adjourn to the street in front of the Court-house, to listen to a speech from the Governor, which was agreed to, and the Governor spoke for an hour or more, in his usual happy style, to the immense mass crowded together in all the avenues leading to the Court-house.

Sketch of Gov. Johnston's Speech.

The Governor took the platform in front of the building, and was received with long and loud applause. In the course of his address, which was listened to with marked and profound attention, he alluded to the importance of the approaching State elections, involving the choice not only of a Governor, and Canal Commissioner, and the Legislature, but the choice also, for the first time in the State, of the five Judges of the Supreme Court. He dwelt with particular effect and emphasis upon the paramount necessity of nominating able and incorruptible men for this high and important judicial tribunal.

He next vindicated what had been his own policy as Chief Magistrate of the State, and his efforts to increase the public revenue and to reduce the taxes of the people. He exhibited triumphantly the good results of this policy in redeeming the public credit, and in relieving the burthen under which the State had suffered. He contended that it was our true policy to carry out the system of a sinking fund, and the appropriation of the surplus revenues to the public works begun, so as to make them available and advantageous to the public service.

Then turning from this point, he enlarged upon the disastrous operations of the tariff act of 1846, and his own efforts for a better system: but all his recommendations to the Legislature had been utterly disregarded from political considerations; and now the sheriff has his official process upon many of our once most prosperous manufacturing establishments. When the existing law went into operation, he pledged himself, if elected, to pursue the policy which his experience had proven to be that most beneficial to the State.

The Tariff was a leading subject of his speech, and he argued the policy of home protection as indispensable to the prosperity of Pennsylvania, to redeem her from the present prostrated condition of her great manufacturing interests. He spoke frankly and freely on the compromise measure. He should never have voted for the Texas Boundary Bill nor for the Fugitive Slave Law; but the Compromise bills are now the law of the land, and the questions are settled.

Resolved, That an unalterable determination to maintain the supremacy of the

The Finances of the Country.

The "Richmond Enquirer" is exultant over the fifty millions of revenue the Federal Treasury is to have this year from Customs and Lands, and it notes the amount as a triumphant demonstration of "Democratic Policy."

There are two sides, Mr. Enquirer, to this story. Fifty millions of revenue indicate an enormous importation of silk, cotton, linens, woollen, wines, iron, hardware, notions, knicknackeries, and so-forths. All these enormous importations have to be paid for in cotton, corn, grain, tobacco, or in something else. Thus we see the great body of the Farmers and Planters of the country at work producing exports to be freighted over sea, to be turned there into imports, some of which might be dispensed with, and all of which might be created here.

The amount of revenue or taxes a country raises is no sign of its prosperity: if so, France and England eclipse us beyond all calculation. Thus the \$50,000,000 of taxes we are paying are not a sign of wealth, grandeur, or power, unless we export as much as we import,—run into debt in nothing, but pay all as we go. Do we?

That's a question.

Great Britain and France have got about all our silver coin that is marketable. Nearly as fast as the Philadelphia Mint can turn California dust into Double Eagles or Eagles, they go off to the British Mint, as Bullion, to be melted into sovereigns. American U. S. Stocks and State Stocks, with Railroad Stocks beyond any means that we have of calculation, go also, and what we buy is thus in some degree paid for by these evidences of debt alone, on which interest must be remitted annually.

The importations have been and are yet so excessive that some articles of dry goods have fallen here below their actual cost in Europe,—and the consequence is, great damage, if not destruction, to some of our own manufacturers, who are crying aloud, on all sides, over their losses.

The St. Louis Republican of the 14th inst., states that the cholera prevailed among the United States troops under command of Col. SUMNER, on their way to New Mexico. It was reported that as many as eight or ten were dying daily, and that numbers were deserting. It was stated that two surgeons of the command had died of the disease, but the name of Dr. Kennedy is the only one recollect. The progress of the troops was also much retarded by rain, which fell every day. The trains of the traders were not in better condition.

Strikes for Higher Wages.—We learn from *El Clamor Publico* that three thousand men and women in Madrid, who are engaged in the manufacture of cigars, have struck for higher wages. They formed quite an army of insurgents, and threw up barricades to impede the municipal guard, who were sent to bring them to order. Finally they were compelled to return to their labor, notwithstanding their complaining bitterly, however, of the great reduction of wages. The most skillful used to receive eight reals per day, [a real is equal to ten cents] but two and a half reals is the utmost they can make under the new arrangements.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

A man named John Scully took a singular method of suicide at New York on the 20th inst. He went into Hart's pawnbroker's, and offered to pawn a revolver which the shop-keeper had refused to receive him the day before because it was loaded. He now alleged that it was unloaded, and requested Mr. Hart to test it. As the latter was in the act of pulling the trigger, the man suddenly stepped in front of the pistol, and the ball passed into his breast, causing his instant death. The coroner's verdict was in accordance with the above facts.

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The Asmonean, Jewish paper, of New York, states that "there are at present over West" which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English travellers, and which is "all sorts" of a stirring place. In one day recently they had two street fights, hung a man, rode three men out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey shooting, a gender pulling, a match dog fight, had preaching by a circuit rider, who afterwards ran a foot race for apple jack all round; and, as if this was not enough, the judge of the Circuit Court, after losing his year's salary at single-handed poker, and whipping a person that said he didn't understand the game, went out and helped to lynch his father-in-law for hog stealing.—*Alabama Journal*.

A singular error has occurred in the accounts of the late General Treasurer of Rhode Island. The Providence Journal says that he finds in his possession five thousand dollars, of which he has no account, which he is sure does not belong to him, and which must therefore belong to the State, to which he passes it over.

Elopement in California.—The Panama Herald relates the following case of elopement:—A lady at San Francisco, on the morning of the sailing of the Tennessee, was quietly seated, reading over the list of passengers who had engaged passage for Panama, when to her astonished sight there appeared the name of her husband in the list! Could she believe her own eyes?—She knew that her husband's trunk was packed, and that he had informed her he was obliged to go to Sacramento on business, which would detain him a few days.

Startled and convinced by the truth, this nun hastened to her, she concluded to open his trunk, where she found \$8,000 in hard cash. This she divided—taking \$3,000 and leaving \$5,000, the "lion's share," which was exceedingly generous on her part.

In the meantime the affectionate husband had his good wife telling her that he would be back in three or four days and little suspecting that she was not only ignorant of his villainy, but that out of his means she had provided ample for herself.

He left—written board the Tennessee, came to this city, and is now on his way to New York, while his deserted wife is rejoicing to think that she has so easily got rid of such a contemptible wretch as his conduct proves him to be, who would leave her in a strange land without friends or means.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

Reported Death of Gen. Arbutur.—By way of New Orleans we have a report of the death of Barret Brigadier General Matthew Arbutur, of the U. S. Army. He is reported to have died on the 14th instant, at Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river. He entered the Army from the State of Virginia fifty-two years ago.

Our latest accounts from Fort Smith, derived from the *Van Buren* (Arkansas) newspapers, reach to about the 8th instant. At that time the cholera was raging with great fatality amongst the newly arrived troops, of whom some thirty had died, and the rest were removed to a prairie in the vicinity.

In Pelham, N. H. Mrs. Moreland

was shot and fatally wounded while struggling with her son, aged 16, who had taken his fowling piece to go a gunning, which his mother forbade until he had drawn her some water.

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Resolved. That the opinion of our worthy State Executive on this subject, as expressed in his last Annual Message, meets the cordial approval of this convention, and expresses the views and feelings of our constituents.

Resolved. That it is duty to account ourselves to think and speak of the National Union as the main pillar in the edifice of our political safety and prosperity, essential to our collective and individual happiness; and for which we should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment, disengaging whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any way be abandoned.

Resolved. That the National Administration, under the guidance of our Whig President, Millard Fillmore, has the unbounded confidence of the Whigs of Pennsylvania; that in our domestic policy, its main advocacy of protection to native industry—the improvement of rivers and harbors, of navigation and postage, and the strict accountability and economy of public officers—its energetic, republican, truthful, and dignified management of our foreign affairs, have secured for it, the gratitude of all who would attempt to make the coming campaign a question of division or union.

Resolved. That the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. Col. J. D. Paxton, from the committee to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, reported the following:

President. JOHN M. Ewin, of Washington.

Vice-Presidents. Wm. F. Hughes, Philadelphia; Chas. Gilpin, Phila. City; George E. Wilson, Venango; Col. Morgan Robertson, Allegheny; Isaac Lukens, Montgomery; Dr. Isaac A. Fenneracker, Chester; James Darragh, West; William Shultz, Bucks; John Sartain, Lancaster; Chas. S. May, Wayne; Henry D. Maxwell, Northampton; Milton Davis, Wyoming; B. F. Lucas, Jefferson; John Smith, Lycoming; Sharp D. Lewis, Luzerne; David Taggart, Northumberland; A. K. M. Clure, Juniata; Thomas Hayes, Union; John Kanefel, York; Gen. James G. Reed, Adams; J. Sewall Stewart, Huntingdon; Thos. McCullough, Clarion; Gen. J. B. Howell, Fayette; S. A. Purviance, Butler; P. Arbuckle, Erie; Edward Hutchinson, Cambria; B. W. Cunningham, Schuylkill.

Secretaries. S. W. Pearson, Somerset; Thomas Steele, Allegheny; John W. Stokes, Philadelphia; Gen. J. D. Simpson, Perry; L. A. Mackey, Clinton; Col. T. T. Worth, Lebanon; James M. Hewitt, Blair.

The President, on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention in a speech highly laudatory of the course of the present State Administration, eulogistic of the personal character and political consistency of Governor Johnston, and advocating, in decided terms, the adoption of a high protective Tariff. After advising a due discretion in the selection of candidates for the Supreme Bench, he closed his address with enthusiastic plaudits from the crowded auditory.

Gen. C. DARRAGH, of Allegheny, then moved the appointment of a committee of thirty-three to report resolutions expressive of the principles and policy of the Whig party, which was agreed to; and the committee was appointed of which he was Chairman. Gen. Reed, of Adams, was on the committee.

The committee having retired for the purpose of reporting resolutions, the Hon. A. J. Orrie, of Somerset, rose and moved that Wm. F. Johnston, the present Governor of the Commonwealth, be nominated by acclamation as the Whig candidate for the next Gubernatorial election. The motion was spontaneously seconded by half the voices in the Convention, and carried amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations of entire satisfaction. Cheers were proposed and repeated cheers. When he had been introduced and taken his seat, a motion was made that the Convention adjourn to the street, in front of the Court-house, to listen to a speech from the Governor, which was agreed to, and the Governor spoke, for an hour or more, in his usual happy style, to the immense mass crowded together in all the avenues leading to the Court-house.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 8 o'clock, and proceeded to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioners, and Judges of the Supreme Court. The first ballot resulted as follows:

About the time the nominations closed, Gov. Johnston entered the Convention, and was received with tumultuous applause and repeated cheers. When he had been introduced and taken his seat, a motion was made that the Convention adjourn to the street, in front of the Court-house, to listen to a speech from the Governor, which was agreed to, and the Governor spoke, for an hour or more, in his usual happy style, to the immense mass crowded together in all the avenues leading to the Court-house.

Sketch of Gov. Johnston's Speech.

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He next vindicated what had been his own policy as Chief Magistrate of the State, and his efforts to increase the public revenue, and to reduce the taxes of the people. He exhibited triumphantly the good results of this policy in reducing the public credit, and in relieving the burdens under which the State had suffered. The following resolution then passed by acclamation:

Resolved. That the delegates to the Convention pledge themselves to use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of the entire ticket placed in nomination by this Convention.

A resolution also passed to express thanks to the Whigs of Lancaster, for their kindness and courtesy to the delegates.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

Reported Death of Gen. Arthuckle.—By way of New Orleans we have a report of the death of Brevet Brigadier General Matthew Arthuckle, of the U. S. Army. He is reported to have died on the 11th instant, at Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river. He came from the Army of the State of Virginia fifty-two years ago.

Our latest accounts from Fort Smith, derived from the Van Buren (Arkansas) newspapers, reach to about the 8th instant.

At that time the cholera was raging with great fury amongst the newly arrived troops, of whom some thirty had died, and the rest were removed to a prairie in the vicinity.

Resolved. That the Whig party has at all times and under all circumstances faithfully contended against that policy in our National affairs, which sacra and protects the labor of other Nations at the sacrifice of the prosperity of our own citizens.

Resolved. That the immense importations of millions of dollars worth of railroad iron, by which our people have been robed of employment, and large balances of trade produced against us, is conclusive evidence of the blasting and destructive effects of the Tariff of 1846.

Resolved. That the Government and people of Pennsylvania are loyal to the National Constitution, and are ready at all hazards to carry its provisions into effect. To assert otherwise is a libel upon the fair fame of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Resolved. That the adjustment measures of the last Congress, shall be ratified and supported by the Whigs.

Resolved. That an immediate determination to sustain the supremacy of the

Constitution and laws, has been, and is now one of our cardinal doctrines, and that, while others have faltered, the history of the Whig party demonstrates that in the storms of adversity or in the sunshine of prosperity this guiding star of our country's hope has never been dimmed by its action or counsel.

Resolved. That the opinion of our worthy State Executive on this subject, as expressed in his last Annual Message, meets the cordial approval of this convention, and expresses the views and feelings of our constituents.

Resolved. That it is duty to account ourselves to think and speak of the National Union as the main pillar in the edifice of our political safety and prosperity, essential to our collective and individual happiness; and for which we should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment, disengaging whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any way be abandoned.

Resolved. That the National Administration, under the guidance of our Whig President, Millard Fillmore, has the unbounded confidence of the Whigs of Pennsylvania; that in our domestic policy, its main advocacy of protection to native industry—the improvement of rivers and harbors, of navigation and postage, and the strict accountability and economy of public officers—its energetic, republican, truthful, and dignified management of our foreign affairs, have secured for it, the gratitude of all who would attempt to make the coming campaign a question of division or union.

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Resolved. That the National Adminis-

tration, it demands our obedience; and no honest or right minded man will resist it. But the law is still within reach of amendment. It is not necessarily an absolute and perfect law. It is just as open to free and full discussion and modification as the tariff act of 1846. The law, as such, requires our allegiance. The Whig party has always been a party of law and order.

While the law remains on the statute book we will abide by it; but if this law could be amended and made more perfect, he would, if called upon to vote, support proper changes that would render it more acceptable. In regard to any amendment of the law, he said the people were told not to ask for its modification for fear of disunion; but he did not think that any act of Congress could dissolve the Union. It would require long years to poison the public mind to such an extent that it would certain the idea of dissolution; and he esteemed it the duty of every man to teach his children and neighbors the improbability of such a calamity in whatever situation it might be placed. He would ever preach such doctrines even at the fireside and to his offspring.

He said the Union was not worth preserving, if the organic laws which have existed for that Union were violated. The immunities granted by the Constitution must be respected, and if he erred in his political course, it was not designedly, but was rather an error of judgment, and of intention or heart. He said the Democratic party

would attempt to make the coming cam-

paign a question of division or union.

Hughes Stocks beyond any means that we have of calculation, so also, and what we buy is thus in some degree paid for by these evidences of debt alone, on which interest must be remitted annually.

The imitations have been and are yet so extensive that some articles of dry goods have fallen here below their actual cost in Europe, but the consequence is, great damage, if not destruction, to some of our own manufacturers, who are crying aloud, on all sides, over their losses.

He said he would stand up for the institutions of his own home, no matter who complained; and he boldly asserted his right to examine and carefully weigh all measures which were presented for his approbation.

The Governor, at the close of his address, was loudly cheered.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock.

The names of several persons who had been placed in nomination the evening previous, were withdrawn; and several additional nominations made.

Samuel A. Purviance, of Butler, moved the reconsideration of the following resolution, which was adopted the day previous:

Resolved. That the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed and respected by the Whigs of Pennsylvania, as their candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and that we earnestly recommend him to the Whigs of the Union, as the most deserving and available candidate for that high office.

The above Resolutions, after mature discussion, were adopted by a vote of 92 to 27 may.

Whereupon, C. O. Loomis, Esq., of Al-

legheny, from the Committee appointed to wait on Gov. Johnston, informed him of his re-nomination, and invite him to visit the Convention, made report that the Governor would visit the Convention at 8 o'clock this evening. Following which arrangement, the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 8 o'clock,

and proceeded to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioners, and Judges of the Supreme Court. The first ballot resulted as follows:

W. M. Merriam, Philadelphia, 77; Richard Coulter, Westmoreland, 113; Joshua W. Cumley, Montour, 104; George Chambers, Franklin, 96; William Jessup, Susquehanna, 61; Joseph Buffington, Armstrong, 43; Daniel M. Snyder, Adams, 14; John H. Walker, Erie, 13; David F. Gordon, Berks, 30; James F. Gord, Centre, 27; D. H. Mulvany, Montgomery, 11; Morton C. Rogers, Bucks, 2; D. O. Parry, Schuylkill, 2; John Banks, Berks, 1.

He was thereupon declared the nominee of the Convention for the office of Canal Commissioner, and the nomination was unanimously ratified by the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court. The first ballot resulted as follows:

W. M. Merriam, Philadelphia, 77; Richard Coulter, Westmoreland, 113; Joshua W. Cumley, Montour, 104; George Chambers, Franklin, 96; William Jessup, Susquehanna, 61; Joseph Buffington, Armstrong, 43; Daniel M. Snyder, Adams, 14; John H. Walker, Erie, 13; David F. Gordon, Berks, 30; James F. Gord, Centre, 27; D. H. Mulvany, Montgomery, 11; Morton C. Rogers, Bucks, 2; D. O. Parry, Schuylkill, 2; John Banks, Berks, 1.

The whole number of votes polled was 122, and the Chair decided a majority, 62.

Messrs. Coulter, Merriam, Chambers and Cumley, having the requisite number of votes, were declared to be nominated; and the Convention proceeded to a second ballot for a fifth candidate for the Supreme Bench, which was unsuccessful, as was also the third; and on the fourth, Wm. Jessup had 77 votes, and Joseph Buffington 48 votes: whereupon Wm. Jessup was declared duly nominated.

Mr. Bell, of Berks, moved that a State Central Committee be appointed, to consist of one person from each Senatorial District, to act in behalf of the Whig party, which was agreed to.

On motion, the nominations of the Con-

vention were unanimously confirmed, and resolutions were afterwards adopted, recommending the different nominees to the public throughout the State. The following resolution then passed by acclamation:

Resolved. That the delegates to the Convention pledge themselves to use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of the entire ticket placed in nomination by this Convention.

A resolution also passed to express thanks to the Whigs of Lancaster, for their kindness and courtesy to the delegates.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

Reported Death of Gen. Arthuckle.—By

way of New Orleans we have a report of the death of Brevet Brigadier General Matthew Arthuckle, of the U. S. Army. He is reported to have died on the 11th instant, at Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river. He came from the Army of the State of Virginia fifty-two years ago.

Our latest accounts from Fort Smith, derived from the Van Buren (Arkansas) newspapers, reach to about the 8th instant.

At that time the cholera was raging with great fury amongst the newly arrived troops, of whom some thirty had died, and the rest were removed to a prairie in the vicinity.

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at all times and under all circumstances

faithfully contended against that policy in

our National affairs, which sacra and

protects the labor of other Nations at the

sacrifice of our own citizens.

Resolved. That the immense importa-

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Whig party demonstrates that in the

storms of adversity or in the sunshine of

prosperity this guiding star of our country's

hope has never been dimmed by its action

or counsel.

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